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Millionaires or Slaves,

WHICH?

31,100 Millionaires

— OR —

65,000,000 Slaves.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

By THOMAS W. GILRUTH,
President National Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

"We have two parties in this country, and what are they? They have been going down, down, until they have almost reached the lower depths. They represent two colossal organic appetites *'thirsty for spoils.'* They are like wild beasts trying to devour each other. The American people are honest, intelligent and energetic. *The men that make the law for them do not represent them."*—ROSCOE CONKLING.

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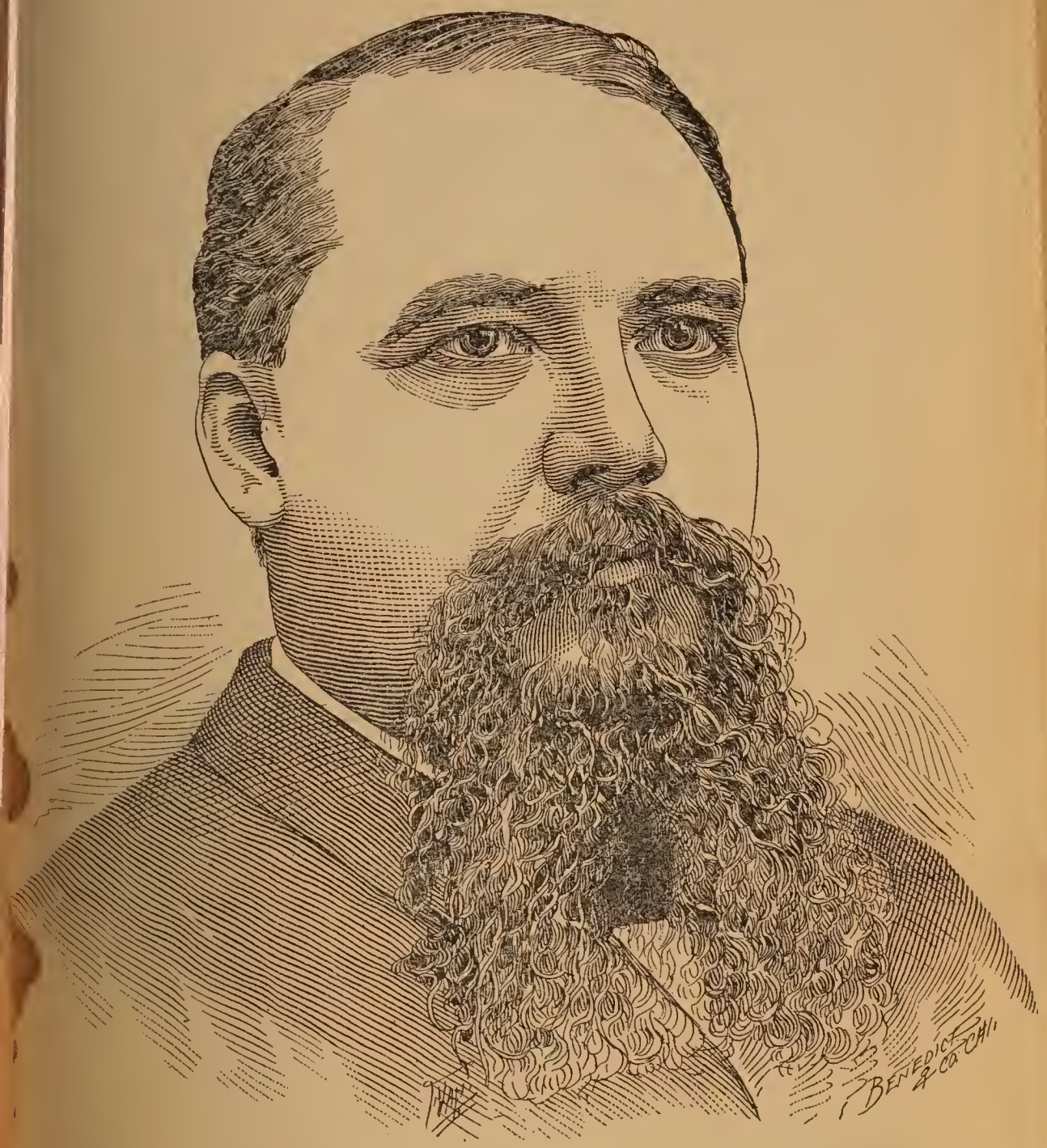
TOPEKA, KANSAS
THE ALLIANCE RIBUNE JOB PRINT
413 JACKSON STREET.



T. W. GILRUTH.

PEAKER FOR NATIONALISTS, KNIGHTS OF LABOR, and FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

ADDRESS, 1018 WEST 21ST STREET,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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STRANGE VOICES FROM OUR SENATORS.

"It is well for the people to form some idea of the extent to which the powers of the government are becoming subject to the control of a very small number of the people, and the extent to which these powers are becoming absolute, despotic, monarchical, almost as much so as the Czar of Russia.

"The present system places the control of the wealth of this country in the hands of a very small number of persons, an almost infinitesimal portion of the people; gives them money to buy those who represent the people; money to fill the seats of this chamber and of the other house, and to corrupt those who exercise the judicial functions of the country; money to manipulate railroad charters; money to control corporations of every kind, and to place bankers and money lenders in places of official power; money to suborn the press; money to monopolize and concentrate in their ownership all the transportation and other means of exchange, and to extort from the people the fruits of their labor, until there is want, and suffering, and debt in the households of the great majority of the people."—*Senator Call.*

"We stand to-day, Mr. President, upon a financial volcano. We have heard discussions as to the starving Indians, but we take no note, it appears, of the fact that the great agriculturists of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger, trouble, if not starvation and oppression among them. The labor of the country appeals through every channel it can to this administration and this congress, to stay the awful wreck that is threatened. The faces of the bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell whether to-morrow or next day every bank in the great centres of our commerce will not be closed by the suspension of payments."—*Senator Gorman.*

"I have seen these corridors filled with national bankers protesting against an act of congress, when we desired them to assist us in funding the public debt of the United States. * * * Senators were personally threatened, if they dared to vote for that bill with defeat. We were told that our official tenure was ended the moment we gave our vote for any such measures."—*Senator Vest.*

"So much injustice has been done to the people, so many wrongs have been perpetrated in the interests of wealth and capital by the passage of unjust laws, that the people are in open revolt to-day, and they have a right to be; they have determined to have relief, and they are entitled to it."—*Senator Berry.*

"If there is no reason nor humanity in the possessors of accumulated capital, there is power in revolution."—*Senator Stewart.*

MILLIONAIRES OR SLAVES. WHICH?

ORIGIN OF THE CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

The first Citizens' Alliance was organized at Olathe, Kansas, at a mass meeting of the "People's Party," in the early part of July, A. D. 1890. Notice of the same being published through the reform press, various other organizations were perfected in the cities and towns of Kansas, calling themselves Citizens' Alliances, until a state convention was called. Seventy-five Alliances sent delegates to perfect a state organization. This convention was held in Topeka, Kansas, August 12, 1890. A State Organization was effected, and state officers elected, of whom D. C. Zercher, of Olathe, Kansas, was President and W. F. Rightmire, Secretary. Through the united efforts of the President and Secretary, Citizens' Alliances were planted all over Kansas, and in nineteen other states, until there were *eleven hundred organizations.*

About the first of December, 1890, a call was prepared for a National Convention of delegates from the various Citizens' Alliances, in the several states, to meet in Topeka, Kansas, and perfect a National Organization. In answer to this call, 250 delegates assembled on the 13th day of January,

1891, and during a four days' session effected the National Organization.

The National Citizens' Industrial Alliance presents a new guide board to freedom. It will fill the same place among the wealth producers, the business and professional men, that the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the F. M. B. A. and other kindred organizations have done among the agricultural classes. The National Citizens' Industrial Alliance is non-partisan in spirit. Its objects and aims are to agitate and educate by just and lawful means, the people residing in towns and cities, in the economies of, and necessity for "A government of the the people, by the people and for the people."

It will seek to gather and disseminate the truth, regarding the great issues which are now or may hereafter be presented, touching the interests of the wealth producers within the United States. It recognizes the fact that all wealth is the direct product of labor. And that those who produce all wealth do not own the result of their industry, for

"The stormy deep, the sterile soil,
Yield up their treasures to their labors;
Their arms are stiff with ceaseless toil
To pamper those whom fortune favors.
They gather from the hill and dale,
And sea and shore, and mine and meadow,
Great piles of wealth all o'er our land,
Yet die like paupers 'neath its shadow."

The producers of wealth in this republic number ten million persons, and those dependent upon each laborer, average five persons.

To-day the census shows that nearly one-half

these "toiling millions" are out of employment, or working limited time, for starvation wages.

Plutocracy has named them TRAMPS.

Corporations, trusts and syndicates have employed machinery to take the place of individual laborers; thus forcing willing industry into idleness.

This condition is abnormal, unjust and wicked. It causes misery, distress and death to cast their dark shadows over the homes of our people. It is crowding our penitentiaries, our jails, our alms houses, our asylums for the insane, and filling many a suicide's grave. It is the result of premeditated, wicked and unjust class legislation, enacted by men who, for ready cash, have sold themselves and the people into bondage.

Politics, as managed to-day by all parties, is a blister upon our American civilization. Hotel-keepers for judges, prize fighters for law-makers, rumsellers for aldermen, gamblers and horse jockeys for assembly men, bribe takers for ordinance makers, railroad wreckers and mining jobbers for senators. What a picture is that, my countrymen? And yet not overdrawn, but absolutely true to life itself. Think of it—men whose country is a sulkey, whose world is a race track, and whose ambition rises no higher than a toddy stick, making laws for you and me. Better party defeat a thousand times than success that bears such fruitage as that. The qualifications for office to-day are not brains, but expediency; not fitness and character, but boodle and pelf. Will he pay? How much? Can we elect him? Does he belong

to our crowd, and will he work for us and our side if he is elected? These are the questions asked concerning candidates nowadays. Not whether they are qualified by training and experience for the place they seek. The welfare of the state is trampled under foot that the party may succeed and the candidate win. Only recently, when great questions were pending in the United States senate—questions that reached down to the very basis of our government and affected the well being of every citizens of this republic—an honored senator, as he is called, left the senate and went to New York city to look after his fast trotters. He cared more for the chamber of horse-stalls than he did for the chamber of states. His place deserted, his duties abandoned and the sacred rights of sixty-five millions of people ignored that his trotters might be properly groomed and the race track for the coming season fully manned and equipped. Out upon the horse-jockey senators! We have had enough of them. They are a disgrace to the American senate and the American name, and the sooner we are rid of them the better. Oh, for the days of the giants—of Webster and Clay, of Seward and Chase, of Douglass, Cass and Lincoln—mighty men, who knew their duty and bravely did it! Never was there such a demand for brave, clean and patriotic men in politics as now—

"Men whom the lust of office will not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

The remedy is to be found in the "Decalogue

and Golden Rule," exemplified by the acts of all persons holding official positions, state or national, executing the will of the people.

To secure this end the "National Citizens' Industrial Alliance" has been formed.

Evolution, not revolution, is our aim. We are united by a fraternal bond of brotherhood, and we stand firm for God, our country and our homes. We speak with no uncertain sound. We will elect a house, a senate and an executive, who will carry out pledges made to the people, and thus prove to all the nations of the earth that "purification of politics" is not "an iridescent dream."

The real and personal property belonging to the people in the United States, aggregates seventy-one billions of dollars. It is mortgaged, stocked and bonded for forty-six billions of dollars. The average rate of interest paid annually upon this enormous debt is over seven per cent. To cover all contingencies, let us reduce the rate to five per cent. It will then amount to *Two Billion, Three Hundred Millions* of dollars each year.

The census shows that the wealth producing forces of our people number TEN MILLIONS of persons and each person produces *one thousand dollars of new wealth each year*, or a grand total of ONE BILLION of dollars, counting the entire force.

Let us pause and ask how long will it take the people to pay the debt, or even the interest, if they devote their entire time and products of all labor to the interesting problem?

Verily, Verily I say unto you, unless changed,

the conditions already exist, which will ultimate in the most abject and debasing system of slavery, ever present in this world. Therefore, in our platform of principles:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis; the payment of the national debt as speedily as possible; and that all money issued by the government shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, of the present weight and fineness.

6. We demand that congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

Let God tell his story relative to these things. Read your Bible, where He said: "Thou shalt not take interest, increase and a pledge from thy brother, for if he in anywise cry unto me, my wrath shall wax hot and I will kill you, and I will make your wife a widow, and your children fatherless, and I will drive you forth among the heathen, and I will teach you that I am the Lord God."

Money will never centralize in the hands of a few, if the "few" are prevented by just laws from

using it to oppress the many. Wipe out all "class legislation" so prominent now throughout the alleged civilized world.

Issue sufficient paper money, which shall be full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and base it upon the entire wealth of the nation. Fix it in the United States Constitution, so congress cannot tinker it at the beck and nod of present and future sharks.

Remove and break all bonds, then and not until then, shall "My people be free." Thus saith the Lord.

The question of finance has become one of absorbing interest to the productive forces of this country. Legislation has been shaped to control the money and centralize it in the hands of a few persons.

To accomplish this result, a conspiracy was entered into, and a secret letter promulgated among interested parties to the scheme in which it was boldly proclaimed that "It is better to control the money, and thereby the wages of the productive forces of the country, than to own the slave; for slavery carries with it the care of the slave; while control of the money and wages of the bread winners compels the whole people to pay tribute to the money power."

The legislation enacted in the interest of the "money power," and at its cammand, is set forth in the following table. And the vote that fastened it upon the people. Yeas and nays in house and senate by both Republicans and Democrats is copied from the records of congress.

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. 1861 TO 1891---THIRTY YEARS OF INIQUITY.

"Let No Guilty Man Escape." While We Inquire, WHO—DID—IT?

DATE.			ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.	HOUSE.					SENATE.				
Month.	Day.	Year.	To rob the people and create Millionaires, Trusts, Corporations, Combines, Syndicates, Plutocrats, Criminals, Paupers, Insane Persons and Wage Slaves.	Record of Total Vote.	YEAS.		NAYS.		Record of Total Vote.	YEAS.		NAYS.	
					Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
July.	17	1861	Treasury, Demand Notes { $60,000,000 issued; made legal tender March 17, '62, always 3 per cent. above gold in the markets of the world. Destroyed because the money power could not control it.	155	150	.....	.....	5	44	36	4	.....	4
Feby	25	1862	Bonds { Exception Clause in Currency Depreciated our Money to 35 cents on the dollar.	152	86	7	20	39	42	18	4	3	17
Feby	13	1863	National Banks chartered to control our money and thus control the wages of the people.	152	75	13	22	42	44	21	2	9	12
June	3	1864	Supplemental Bank Act.	146	80	.....	1	65	39	30	.....	2	7
April	12	1866	Funding Act { To take Currency out of Circulation and Fund it into Interest bearing Bonds, and reduce the people to Slavery	147	55	28	53	1	39	27	5	7	.....
Mch.	1	1869	Credit Strengthening Act, Pay Bonds in Gold.	144	96	1	13	34	55	42	.....	7	6
July.	14	1870	Refunding Act { To Refund Old Bonds into New Bonds, running 10, 15 and 30 years and draws 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. Interest. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.	195	139	.....	2	54	43	30	3	2	8
Feby	12	1873	Demonetization of Silver,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	22	1874	Demonetization of Silver,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			This bill was passed without being read, under false pretenses and there is no record of the final Vote in either the House or Senate. ***FRAUD.***										
Jany	14	1875	Resumption of Specie Payment.	150	136	.....	24	74	46	32	.....	1	13
June	12	1882	Extention of Bank Charters to year 1907.	189	100	10	8	71	47	28	6	1	12
Jany	16	1888	Buy Bonds and pay 27 to 30 per cent premium this was promoted by R. Q. Mills, and advocated by Cleveland in obedience to the demands of the *"Money Power."* The premium was paid on bonds that have been due and payable since 1870. It is a steal of over Forty-seven Millions of dollars. Hairrson approves and pays.	202	47	91	28	36	54	25	24	5	.....
July.	14	1890	Silver Bullion Bill. To Stop the Coinage of Silver. Make it a Commodity Subject to Market Fluctuations created by Wall Street Gamblers.	212	100	22	.....	90	65	39	.....	.....	26

This record shows a series of statutes enacted that cannot be paralleled in the history of the world for deep and well laid schemes of iniquity and legislative fraud.

But first closely examine dates of all laws passed and see which party controlled congress.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

1859. Democratic Senate; Democratic House.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

1861. Republican Senate; Republican House.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

1863. Republican Senate; Republican House.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

1865. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

1867. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1869. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1871. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

1873. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

1875. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

1877. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

1879. Democratic Senate; Democratic House.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

1881. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

1883. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

1885. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

1887. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1889. Republican Senate; Republican House.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1891. Republican Senate; Democratic House.

As a result of the laws enacted by both the Republican and Democratic members of congress, to fulfill pledges made by them to the money power. The people have been compelled to realize as never before, the meaning of

HARD TIMES.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Year.	Total amount of money in circulation.	Population per annum.	Cir'la'n per cap	Fail'rs each yr	Liabilities, amount lost each year.	Year.
1866	$ 1863 409 216	35 819 281	$52 01	632	$ 47 333 000	1866
1867	$ 1350 449 218	36 269 502	$37 51	2 780	$ 96 666 000	1867
1868	$ 794 756 112	37 016 949	$21 47	2 608	$ 63 694 000	1868
1869	$ 730 705 638	37 779 800	$19 34	2 799	$ 75 054 000	1869
1870	$ 691 028 377	38 558 371	$18 70	3 551	$ 88 242 000	1870
1871	$ 670 344 147	39 750 073	$16 89	2 915	$ 85 252 000	1871
1872	$ 661 641 363	40 978 607	$16 14	4 069	$121 036 000	1872
1873	$ 652 896 762	42 245 110	$15 45	5 183	$228 499 000	1873
1874	$ 632 032 773	43 550 756	$14 51	5 830	$155 239 000	1874
1875	$ 630 427 607	44 896 705	$14 04	7 740	$201 000 000	1875
1876	$ 620 316 970	46 284 344	$13 40	9 092	$191 117 000	1876
1877	$ 586 328 076	46 714 829	$12 20	8 772	$190 669 000	1877
1878	$ 549 540 187	48 935 306	$11 23	10 478	$234 483 132	1878
1879	$ 534 424 248	50 155 783	$10 65	6 658	$ 98 149 053	1879
1880	$ 528 524 267	51 660 456	$10 23	4 735	$ 65 752 000	1880
1881	$ 610 632 433	53 210 269	$11 48	5 582	$ 81 155 932	1881
1882	$ 657 404 084	54 806 577	$11 97	6 738	$102 000 000	1882
1883	$ 648 205 895	56 550 714	$11 48	9 184	$172 874 172	1883
1884	$ 591 476 978	58 144 235	$10 17	10 968	$226 343 427	1884
1885	$ 533 404 001	59 888 562	$ 8 90	11 211	$267 340 264	1885
1886	$ 470 574 361	61 685 218	$ 7 63	12 292	$229 288 238	1886
1887	$ 423 752 221	63 535 774	$ 6 67	12 042	$335 121 888	1887
1888	$ 398 719 212	64 009 000	$ 6 10	13 348	$247 659 956	1888
1889	$ 329 729 100	65 000 000	$ 5 05	14 480	$319 208 756	1889
1890	$ 319 501 327	65 325 000	$ 4 65	15 335	$408 566 605	1890

Bradstreets and Dunn's agencies do not agree with these figures, for they give only mercantile failures, never touching that great army of business men called farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. *They are too insignificant to count.*

Just in proportion to the withdrawal of money (currency) from circulation, the failures year by year have increased, and will continue to increase until universal destruction comes to every home, except those owned by—monopoly.

Senator John Sherman, in speaking upon the question to withdraw the *treasury notes* from circulation, said, "It is not possible to take this voyage without the sorest distress. To every person except a banker, salaried officers, or annuitant, it will be a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, *fall of wages*, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin of business men, fall of agricultural productions, without any relief from taxes. The debtor will be compelled to pay in coin, debts contracted in currency.

"The coin will then be locked up in the United States treasury and national banks (and the debtor will be told to get it and pay the banker's price for it). His property shrunk in value (so that it will not sell for enough to pay the mortgage upon it) by the *artificial* scarcity of money made by the hoarders of gold. Such legislation is an example of folly without a parallel in evil in the history of the world."

Sherman wrote the "Bill" and promoted its passage through the congress of the United States.

He voted for it.

Senator John A. Logan, in speaking upon the same question said, "I, for one, can see benefit only to the money holders and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see as a result of this legislation, our business operations crippled and wages for labor reduced to a mere pittance.

"I can see the beautiful prairies of my own state and of the great West, which are blooming as gar-

dens, with cheerful homes rising like white towers along the pathway of improvement, again sinking back to idleness. I can see mortgage fiends at their hellish work. I can see the hopes of the industrious farmers blasted as they *burn corn for fuel*, because its price will not pay the cost of transportation and dividends on millions of dollars of fictitious railway stocks and bonds. I can see our people of the West groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of states, counties and cities, incurred when money was more abundant, and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on. I can see the people of our Western states, who are producers, reduced to the condition of serfs to pay interest on public and private debts to the money sharks of Wall Street, New York, and of Threadneedle Street in London, England.

All this will be accomplished by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation, and destroying them, until the banks can control the entire volume of money, and then compel the people to use personal checks in lieu of money—checks passing through the clearing houses, which the banks will establish in all the larger cities, to enable them to make a fictitious showing of prosperity, and *fool the people with the great volume of business*, which they will cause to be published in the daily and weekly newspapers.

"But remember, checks *are not money.*"

Thus spoke General (Senator) John A. Logan, and then voted to pass the law.

Remember, that at the present time only *one person in twelve hundred and sixty* have a bank account, or can do business with the banks, and *check out money.* The banks therefore control the money and business of the people.

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country, is absolute master of all industry and commerce."—*James A. Garfield.*

Senator John J. Ingalls said.

"We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentious contest. On the one side is Capital, formidably intrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its standard. On the other side is Labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness. Labor, starving and sullen in the cities, resolutely determined to *overthrow a system* under which the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer,—a system which gives to a Vanderbilt and a Gould, wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty from which there is *no escape or refuge but the grave.* Demands for justice have been met with indifference and disdain. The laborers of the country, asking for employment, are treated like impudent mendicants, begging for bread."

Then he voted to enact the law; to bring about the condition of things he foresaw, would result from such villianous legislation.

Col. Ingersoll says:

"We have passed through a period of wonderful and unprecedented prosperity. For years every kind of business has been pressed to the very sky line. From 1865 to 1872 a wave of wealth swept over the United States. Huts became palaces. Tatters became garments, and garments became robes. Walls were covered with pictures, floors with carpets, and for the first time in the history of the world, the poor tasted all the luxuries of wealth. I walked in the streets of the country and amid the luxurious surroundings I found labor sitting under its own vine and fig tree, free happy, contented. This was Heaven. But Monopoly changed this Paradise into a Hell, *by creating a money famine.*

"In 1873 came the crash, and all the languages in the world cannot describe the agonies suffered by the American people from 1873 to 1889. Thousands and hundreds of thousands supposed they had enough; enough for wife and children, suddenly found themselves paupers and vagrants. Business with them stood still. Men stopped digging coal and ore; they stopped felling the forest. The fires died out in the furnaces. The men who had stood in the glare of the forge, were in the gloom of despondency. There was no hope, no employment for them. The great factories were closed. The working men were demoralized and the roads

of the United States were filled with five millions of *tramps*. Every one of them had been a resident of 'Heaven.' Now reduced to penury, they wander, (and midst abundance die of utter want.) What made this change? Do you ask! *Contraction of the circulating medium, called money.* Money was called in and destroyed and business ruined, that the wealth of monopoly might be increased and *labor enslaved.*"

This is "HELL" according to Ingersoll.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and Lords may flourish and may fade,
But an honest yoemanry, a country's pride.
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

The following table shows the number of people reported out of employment, and with no visible means of support, from 1873 to 1891 inclusive:

TABLE OF "TRAMPS"

IN THE UNITED STATES.

1873	1 300 000
1874	1 500 000
1875	2 000 000
1876	2 200 000
1877	2 300 000
1878	2 350 000
1879	2 500 000
1880	2 550 000
1881	2 600 000
1882	2 800 000
1883	3 000 000
1884	3 500 000
1885	3 700 000
1886	3 900 000
1887	4 000 000
1888	4 200 000
1889	4 500 000
1890	4 850 000
1891	5 000 000

Labor reports from six cities show:

In New York City	180 000
In Chicago	100 000
In Cincinnati	45 000
In Pittsburg	32 000
In Youngstown	22 000
In St. Louis	30 000
Total	409 000

Mechanics not usually out of employment, now forced into idleness in six cities in the United States.

The last Labor report of Massachusetts, shows that 29 59-100 of the total population of the state is in enforced idleness. This is a manufacturing state.

The money of the people was withdrawn from circulation; was burned up and destroyed, and

bonds were issued in its place. The result has been the *destruction of American homes.* Five millions of people out of employment, and thirty-one thousand millionaires. All this has been accomplished in obedience to the command of the "Money Power," located in *Threadneedle* Street, London, a nest of Jews, who own the debts of the world.

An unquestioned authority says,

"The national debt in 1866 amounted to $2,783,000,000. We have paid on the principal of the public debt $1,599,665,312, and as interest on same $2,540,726,049, and a further sum of $58,540,000 as premiums on bonds purchased, amounting in all to $4,198,931,361. Yet we find the debt of the nation has actually increased if paid in the labor and products of the people (any person of ordinary intelligence knows it cannot be paid in anything else); that is to say, it will take more labor products to pay what we now owe, at present prices, than it would have taken to pay the entire indebtedness in 1866 at the prices then. As proof of this the table below is given. In regard to its correctness, reference is called to any authentic price list of products for the years named:

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT IF PAID IN FARM PRODUCTS.

Debt in 1866, $2,783,000,000. Debt in 1890, $1,183,334,688

Products necessary.	Amount, 1866.	Amount, 1890.	Act'l Incr'se.
Beef.....barrels.....	129 000 000	236 666 937	107 666 937
Pork.....barrels.....	87 000 000	147 916 836	60 916 836
Wheat.....bushels.....	1 007 000 000	1 972 222 448	965 222 448
Oats.....bushels.....	3 262 350 000	5 917 773 340	2 755 423 340
Corn.....bushels.....	2 218 000 000	3 944 448 893	1 726 448 893
Cotton.....pounds.....	*7 092 000 000	13 148 162 755	6 056 162 755
Wool.....pounds.....	4 281 538 451	4 733 338 752	551 800 301

*Prices in 1876.

"This table clearly shows that notwithstanding the national debt has been nearly twice paid in principal and interest, the portion which yet remains is

larger than the original. This statement will not hold good, when mere dollars and cents are considered, but is absolutely true as regards the products of labor that is necessary to purchase these different sums of money. The matter stands as follows:

"Had the debt been contracted to be paid in wheat it would have taken, in 1866, 1,007,000,000 bushels:

	Bushels.
We have paid on the principal	1 786 460 000
As interest	2 823 328 000
As premium on bonds	62 770 000
Total paid	4 652 558 000
We yet owe	1 958 389 084

"Had the debt been contracted to be paid in cotton it would have taken, in 1867, 7,092,000,000 pounds:

	Pounds.
We have paid on the principal	16 077 683 000
As interest	25 407 260 000
As premiums on bonds	565 000 000
Total paid	42 049 943 000
We yet owe	11 752 316 000

"When it is remembered that all private indebtedness has gone through the same process; that a mortgage which was given prior to 1872, and remains half unpaid, is larger and more burdensome than when first given; that the man who has worked hard and economized closely during all these years to pay one-half or two-thirds of his indebtedness, is no better off, and in nearly every case more in debt than when he first began, measured by the remuneration received for his own efforts, is there any wonder that wide-spread distress and discontent obtain among the wealth producers of the country?"

The national banking system has been the (*steal*) tool of Monopoly—with which the results above set forth have been accomplished. Therefore, the first plank in our platform demands that the system be abolished.

"We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only."

Do you ask why—this demand?—or inquire, "Who stole our inheritance while we slept?" Our fathers gave us all of the lands enumerated as follows:

The thirteen colonies	227 987 187 acres.
The Louisiana purchase	756 961 280 "
The Florida purchase	37 931 520 "
Texas	65 130 880 "
The Gladsden treaty	29 142 400 "
The Alaska purchase	399 529 600 "
The Mexican treaty	334 443 520 "
Total	1 823 126 387 acres

The lands unavailable for productive purposes are,

Alaska	399 529 600 acres.
Indian and Military Reservat's	157 000 000 "
Mountainous and untillable	400 000 000 "
Total unavailable	956 529 600 acres.

Of the remaining estate, we find it divided thus:

Owned by private individuals	300 000 000 acres.
Owned by states	60 000 000 "
Owned by schools	79 000 000 "
Swamp lands	70 000 000 "
Military and naval bounty	61 000 000 "
Canals, wagon roads, etc	6 000 000 "
Railways	172 000 000 "
Private and state claims	85 000 000 "
Total	833 000 000 acres.

Now add this last total to the total unavailable and it gives 1,789,529,600. Take this last result from the great domain we received from our fathers, and we have left the garden patch of 33,596,-787 acres to give our children as their inheritance. It is therefore not difficult, nor do we need a spy-glass to aid our vision to see what is meant by this demand.

Let it be remembered that no corporation or person can obtain and hold so-called "vested rights" as against the government, and that the people have the right to reclaim every acre filched from them, through stealth, fraud, craft or theft.

We propose and intend to reclaim our inheritance, and where right demands, allow just compensation to present holders.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation of both intelligence and commodities shall be absolutely owned or controlled by the people of state and nation, and operated in the interest of the people in a manner similar to the present postal system.

The railway system in the United States has a mileage of about 165,000 miles. Its average cost

to build and equip for business as now used, was $20,000 per mile; a total cost of a little more than *Three Billions* of dollars. The system is capitalized for about *Twelve Billions* of dollars. Four times its actual cost! The people of the United States are compelled to pay for the transportation of person and commodity, a rate sufficient to pay all operating expenses, and an average dividend of five and one-half per cent. upon this vast capitalization, or twenty-two per cent. on the cost of the whole plant. It absorbs the earnings each year of about *Three Millions of— Wage Slaves.*

"*It is better to control the money and wages of the people than it is to own the slave.*"

In view of these facts we deem it proper for the people to own and control the various systems of transportation, and operate them in the interests of the *whole people* AT COST.

The telegraph system in the United States is capitalized for *ten times its cost*, and is extracting from the people, each year, enough to pay all operating expenses and repairs, and pay a dividend of six per cent. on its capitalization. *Nine-tenths of which is dirty "water."*

Windom, late Secretary of the United States treasury, in 1886, said, "There are in this country *four* men, who, in the matter of taxation, possess, and frequently exercise powers which neither congress nor any of our state legislatures would dare to exert—powers, which if exercised in Great Britain, would shake the throne to its very foundation.

"These men may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, *by a stroke of the pen*, reduce the value of property in the United States hundreds of millions of dollars. They may at their own will and pleasure disarrange and embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another; enrich one individual and ruin his competitor, and when complaint is made, coolly reply, "What are you going to do about it?" "The public be d—n." Hitherto they have been apparently content to absorb and control the great industrial and material interests of the country, by a monopoly of the means of transportation, but recently new and *Alarming* conditions are presented. They know full well that if the people can freely communicate with each other they will see the dangerous tendencies of this power, and organize to restrain it.

"Hence, to lay deep the sure foundation for the maintenance of their power, and to defeat the efforts of the people to curb it, they have now seized upon the channels of thought, and one man who controls more miles of railroad than any other in the world, and who is daily adding new lines to his colossal combination, also controls the telegraphic system of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and is reaching under the sea to grasp that of Europe. He is also the owner of three out of seven newspapers, which canstitutes the Associated Press. When he secures the fourth paper, he will then control all avenues of communication of intelligence and *Liberty will be destroyed*, and the

people will have no press to voice their woes. (He now, *at this time*, owns the controlling interest in the Associated Press.) Hence, the sixty millions of people who read their daily and weekly papers, receive just such impressions as this one man may choose to give them, (under the labels, 'Republican' or 'Democratic' press.) Public men and affairs, business interests and movements, are all seen in the *coloring which shall best serve his interests.* At the behest of this man and the 'Money Power' he represents—the legislator who shall be bold enough to raise his voice in the behalf of the people, or strike a blow in their defence, is misrepresented by this '*Press*,' denied a hearing before his own constituents and retired in disgrace.

"The business men who venture to question the 'divine right' of this man and the 'Money Power,' are crushed and financially ruined. The practical question is, 'What are we going to do about it?' To my mind the answer is easy. This organized gigantic *corporate power must be abolished by the organized power of the people.* Such powers exist and may be promptly exercised. It is plainly written in our constitutions, and has been unequivocally declared by the Supreme Court of the United States."

3. We demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction,

and imposing such penalties as shall secure the more perfect compliance with the law.

The combination of bankers, stock and grain gamblers, with the railway managers, have succeeded in taking from productive industry all wealth, and by schemes supplemented by statutes enacted, and decisions purchased in so-called "courts of law and equity," have transferred *eighty-five per cent.* of the entire wealth of our people into the hands of *thirteen per cent.* of our population —this in *twenty-five years.* Thirty-one thousand one hundred millionaires on one hand, on the other, sixty-two millions of people in the direst financial trouble. These conditions cannot continue to exist in this country, if the people desire to retain the freedom bequeathed to them by our patriot fathers. Therefore,

9. We demand such legislation as will prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

"Let us enter the Board of Trade, where the price of flour, meal and meat is fixed. See the mad commotion. Hear their shouts of triumph and audacity as they each press upon the other in the crowded gambling pits. These are the men who bet on the price of farm products; who sport with the earnings of industry; who gamble on the fruits of the earth, while these fiendish deeds are being enacted, and the cry of suffering rises from countless souls, the voice of revelry and sounds of

debauchery are never stilled. The imperitive demand for luxuries that would vie with those of Ancient Rome is daily on the increase.

"Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and this is what the Plutocrats are doing to-day. They are fiddling, and feasting, and dancing, and dining, and sacrificing human lives to make themselves a holiday, while men, women and children are passing years of joyless lives, and starve to death, clothed only in their own misery.

"Nero was the product of an age in which incarnate love had not shed its vivifying moral influence. But what shall be said of an age that is nominally Christian and yet follows in the footsteps of the Old Roman? Only this—it is false to the teachings of the Master it professes to serve."

Churchanity, not Christianity, measures the morals, the actions and lives of those who profess, but do not possess the spirit of Christ.

Those "who have made of my Father's House, a den of thieves"—let them change their lives and conduct, or be forever *Anathema.*

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, state or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

The above demand calls upon the question of tariff, which has been used so long by the Republican and Democratic politicians to deceive, delude and *divide* the people, while the "money sharks" rob them.

The money collected by the government under the tariff law, is about two hundred and thirty millions of dollars per annum. The number of unemployed persons in the United States is about five millions. If these persons were employed at one dollar each, they would earn five millions of dollars per day, or fifteen hundred million dollars per year. Deduct the amount collected by tariff from the amount lost by unemployed labor, the result would be twelve hundred and seventy millions of dollars, which labor looses *after paying all the tariff.* Let labor be employed and high or low tariff cannot injure the people.

Under the McKinley tariff we have some "strange freaks" presented for our thoughtful consideration. On Bibles the tariff is twenty-five per cent *ad valorem.*

Fiddle strings. Free—"Protected prayer meetings." "Free dance," Heaven, "high tariff,"—School, "free trade." "*On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.*"

To gain a correct idea of the tariff question study the following table, which shows the *average* tariff each year, from 1791 to 1891 inclusive. The table proves that "Hard Times" were never caused by high or low tariff; that "Hard Times" *are always caused by a scarcity of good money in actual circu-*

lation among the people. Money, that is by law locked up in the United States treasury, and the reserve funds in the national and other banks, is NOT in circulation:

The total amount of money in the United States November 1, 1889, was $1,588,455,011. Let us see where it was:

In the treasury	$610 001 912
Fractional currency, old demand notes still counted	18 291 121
Reserves in national banks as provided by law	270 066 172
Reserves in other banks in deposites etc	212 700 136
Excess of exports of gold and silver as per report	67 678 460
Total	$1 178 735 799

This leaves a balance of $409,719,212. From this sum must be deducted all gold, silver and paper money lost or destroyed, or used in manufacturies during the past twenty-five years. The treasury estimates it as follows:

Gold and silver	$60 000 000
Paper	100 000 000
Total	$160 000 000

Of this we will take but *one-half* or eighty millions. This leaves but $329,719,212 in circulation among the people on November 1, 1889, or $5.07 per capita. Read the above statement and you will discover where the money is and the cause of "Hard Times." Then remember, be fooled no longer by the tariff—"FAKE" played by the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties, to *divide* the people.

TARIFF TABLE

SHOWING AVERAGE TARIFF FROM 1791 TO 1841, INCLUSIVE.

1791	$15 34	Washington.
1792	11 54	
1793	14 68	
1794	17 10	
1795	11 21	
1796	12 02	
1797	15 60	
1798	19 99	Adams
1799	19 70	
1800	17 42	
1801	16 61	
1802	30 67	
1803	20 52	Jefferson
1804	22 76	
1805	19 19	
1806	21 22	
1807	20 09	
1808	37 22	
1809	18 80	Madison
1810	14 07	
1811	35 62	
1812	13 07	
1813	69 03	
1814	46 70	
1815	6 84	
1816	27 94	
1817	32 90	
1818	16 78	
1819	29 81	Monroe
1820	26 69	
1821	30 99	
1822	27 13	
1823	39 21	
1824	50 21	
1825	50 24	J. Q. Adams
1826	49 26	
1827	53 76	
1828	47 59	
1829	54 18	
1830	61 69	Jackson
1831	47 38	
1832	42 96	
1833	38 25	
1834	40 19	
1835	40 38	
1836	31 94	
1837	26 18	
1838	41 33	Van Buren
1839	31 77	
1840	34 39	
1841	34 56	

Hamilton Tariff from 1791 to 1816. The policy was Tariff for revenue. The prosperity of the people was increased as the money became good and more abundant.

Under Madison the Tariff was highest and lowest. People in distress.

Calhoun Tariff, 1816 to 1825. For Protection and great financial distress.

Clay Tariff 1825 to 1842. High Protection. Tariff of Abomnation. Tariff of Nullification. Tariff of Compromise and Money Panic. Desolution and trouble. Financial ruin to thousands of people; no good money, not enough money.

The Tariff does not effect the prosperity or adversity of our people, any more than a fly does a cart wheel.

Only through combination can our present evils be suppressed and a brighter day be made to dawn. The organization of the wealth producers into societies, and the amalgamation of these into a central body, are *necessary to the ballot—representation* and *legislation.* It must be carried farther still. *The creators of wealth must establish and own their own industries.*

Capital has learned the value of combination; it remains for labor to profit by the history of the past and institute such proceedings as that its *right* to participate in the wealth it creates, shall be generally acknowledged and adopted.

The form of demand should be changed from increase of wages to participation in profits.

In the growth of civilization a stage has been reached where a new and *higher law* is naturally *evolving* from a *lower* one; and this "higher law," which is bound to supersede competition is *co-operation*, and the new principle that co-operation introduces into business is, *that profits shall be possessed by those who create them.* In this way only will the concentration of wealth and power be arrested, and the people become the sovereigns of industry, "and the possessors of the fruits of their own labor.

The Democratic and Republican parties are now, and have been for years, the right and left wings of that foul bird, Monopoly. Therefore we say: Let the people relegate both parties and partisans to "inocuous desuetude" for all coming time, then let the people select honest persons to do their

bidding, subject to the "Referendum and Imperitive Mandate," to be placed in all constitutions of government.

When we consider that all of the suffering the people endure has been forced upon them by the wealthy plutocracy of this country, in league with our enemies, the money kings and titled oppressors of foreign lands, and that this "plutocracy" does not comprise three per cent. of our population; we are led to believe that by organization and education the great question of the future welfare of our industrial masses may be "settled by the ballot without a resort to the sword and bullet." Thus believing and holding with the patriots of 1776, "That all men are created equal," we judge that we can best guard the liberties of the American people by a secret organization, embracing within its ranks the business men, the professional men, and all residents of our towns and cities, who are not slaves to the thralldom of a party name, and we cordially invite them to unite with the laboring men, that we may work hand in hand with the wealth producers of this nation who can federate on the platform of principles herein set forth in defense of the homes and firesides, the cottages, in towns and cities, and the farms of our people. "Join us in our effort to secure needed legislation to right our wrongs." Let us "stand up and be counted," that our numbers may appall our oppressors, and let our bonds of union be so strong that when the monopolistic forces declare war on any portion of our membership a thrill of sym-

pathy shall extend throughout our entire alliance. Let the bands of our brotherhood be stronger than iron or steel; *then* we can right our wrongs at the ballot box, and exert such a force in the political arena that the laws of this country will restore "labor to an equality with capital in the structure of the government."

Legislation, secured by the efforts of an *English Syndicate*, produced our system of national banking. Here I give you a copy of their circular letter, formulated and circulated by their agent "Hazzard," among the bankers and money loaners of the United States, in the year 1862. It discloses the "bed-rock" of our present system of finance, and our "*Hard Times.*"

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England is capital control of labor, *by controlling wages.* This can be done by controlling the money. (*Thus we can compel the whole people, without being responsible for the care of their bodies, to pay tribute to the money power.*) The great debt that capitalists will see is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to *control the volume of money* To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make this (*as his*) recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback. as it is called, to circulate

as money any great length of time, for we cannot control that."

The bankers replied to this scheme as follows, *through their official secretary*:

"It is advisable to all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the *Agricultural* and *Religious* press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you with-hold patronage and favors from all applicants (and members of congress) who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other, (and control the volume of money in circulation.) To repeal the law creating national banks, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to divide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as banker and lender. '*See*' your member of congress, and *engage him to support our interest*, that we may control legislation. (In other words, *buy his vote.*")

"*Resolved*, That congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to the republican institutions and liberties of the people, calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power above the laws and will of the people."—PLANK IN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, IN 1840.

"My agency in procuring the passage of the national banking act was the greatest mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. *It should be repealed.* But before this can be accomplished, the *people* will be arrayed on one side and the *banks* on the other, in a *contest such as we have never seen* in this country."—SALMON P. CHASE.

The immortal Lincoln, in his message to congress in 1861, said: "There is one point to which I ask your brief attention. It is the effort to place *capital* on an equal footing with, if not *above labor*, in the structure of this, our government. Let them, the people, beware of surrendering a political power which they already have, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, *till all liberty shall be lost.*" And again this "foremost of all Americans," said, in the latter part of 1864: "As a result of the war, *corporations have been enthrowned*, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in the *hands of a few*, and the *Republic is destroyed.* I feel more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

"The next great question to be confronted by the people. will be that of corporations and their

relation to the people and national life. The fear is now entertained by many of our best men that the national and state legislatures of the Union, in creating the vast corporations, *have evoked a spirit which may escape and defy control* and may wield a power greater than the people themselves."—JAMES A. GARFIELD.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

STUDY THE LANGUAGE IN THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS!

AND THEN SAY, IF YOU WILL, THERE IS NO DANGER TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC!

There is too much freedom in this country, rather than too little.—*Indianapolis Journal* (Republican.)

Give them the rifle diet for a few days, and see how they like that kind of bread.—*Tom Scott* (Republican.)

If the workingmen had no vote they would be more amenable to the teachings of hard times.—*Indianapolis News* (Democrat.)

The most wealthy must govern in every state, and will, regardless of any attempt to deprive them of that right.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig* (Democrat.)

We need a strong central government; the wealth

of the country has to bear the burdens of government and shall control it.—*Senator Sharon* (Republican.)

It is astounding, yea, startling, the extent to which faith prevails in money circles in New York that we ought to have a king.—*New York Tribune* (Republican.)

We have arranged the program for both parties, and are willing the people should exercise their choice of men.—*James Buell, Secretary National Bankers' Association* (Monopoly.)

Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striking to obtain higher wages, as, by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson, and other strikers could take warning from their fate.—*Chicago Times* (Democrat.)

The British system of office-holding should be adopted in this country, that the tenure of office should be for life. A statute which should incorporate its general features. I should be bound to give my approval.—*Pres. Arthur's First Message* (Republican.)

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to the station in life to which it has pleased God to call him.—*New York World* (Democrat.)

The time is near when they (the banks) will feel called upon to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is furnished by which, in an emergency, the financial cor-

porations of the East can act at a single day's notice with such power that no act of congress can overcome or resist their decision.—*New York Tribune* (Republican.)

There seems to be but one remedy, and that must come, a change of ownership of the soil; that is, tenant farmers on the one hand, and landlords on the other, like that which has long existed in Europe and our own state of California. Everything seems ripe for the change; half the farmers of the country are ready to be sold if buyers would appear.—*New York Times* (Democrat.)

Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread and water is not fit to live. A family may live, love, laugh and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and good bread at night. —*Rev. Henry Ward Beacher* (Republican.)

It is always understood that there is a bit of the theatric about Mr. Ingalls. But he is not utterly without political sense. While he is talking to be talked about, he is also talking at the broad truths of contemporary politics. This farmer's movement has come from natural causes and it will remain in some form after all the machine leaders now turning their cranks are lost to view in the thickening shadows of old age. Many of the economic novelties—novelties to them but exploded errors to the reader of history—of the farmers *will be soon rejected.* But the force with which the alliance has compelled the country to look at the

economies of government *will last until the next military convulsion.*

The *Times* says, "The economic novelties of the farmers *will soon be rejected. But it will last until the next 'military convulsion.*" In this connection please read the following letter, written by Adjutant General Drum, of the United States Army, and see "whither are we drifting as a nation?":

War Department Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 20.

To the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio.

Sir: For sometime past this department, under order and sanction of the Secretary of War, has been occupied in the collection of military information of a general character relating not only to our own country, but to foreign armies, fortifications, etc., of foreign powers, and a division styled, "the division of military information" has been created in this office, where such information is compiled and filed for future reference.

In the course of our examination it has become evident that much valuable data relative to the national guards of the several states and territories can be furnished by the adjutant generals thereof, and in this view I have the honor to request that you will *at the earliest practical date* supply the information designated concerning the troops of your state.

☞It is especially desired that this inquiry and any subsequent correspondence in the matter may be considered as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. the ob.

ject of the department being to obtain this and like information *in a quiet manner* and to preserve the same until needed. The items particularly desired at this time are as follows, to-wit:

1st. Location and strength of the various organizations by regiments, independent companies, troops and batteries, together with a statement *as to the proportions of each that could be relied upon for prompt active services for nine months*—the full period which the law authorizes them to be called out by the president; which is the best drilled as skirmishers, which contains most expert riflemen.

2nd. The least time required by divisions, brigades and regiments for concentration within the state at CLEVELAND in case of emergency by the most rapid means of transportation.

3rd. A statement showing the character and amount of ammunition, clothing, camp and garrison equipment and wagon transportation on hand and needed by the troops, in case they should be required to concentrate at a given point to repel foreign invasions or *prevent domestic violence of magnitude.*

4th. Any other information which you may deem valuable to the general government, bearing upon this general subject of the use of the militia, in conjunction with the national forces, in the event of a sudden war with a foreign power.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant General.

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